

## HOW THE B. & O. KEPT ITS SECRET.

Twenty-three Millions Were Gone When Senator Gorman Investigated.

The Maryland and Baltimore Investors Were Bought Up by a Pool.

An End Was Put to the Probing and the Committee's Report Was Never Made Public.

### CONSOLIDATION THE HOPE NOW.

A Combination Made Be Made with the Southern—Receivers Can Have the Money They Need for the Road's Improvement.

By Julius Chambers.  
Washington, April 21.—The inner and secret details of the proceedings that have brought the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to bankruptcy are known to Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who for one year was a director of the corporation. He was elected together with Mr. Linahan, of Baltimore, and several others, for the express purpose of protecting the investments of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore.

After the death of John W. Garrett, Mr. J. K. Cowan became the actual manager of the company, though Mr. Robert Garrett was nominally associated with him. This management entered upon a policy of investment and speculation that alarmed the stock and bondholders.

They undertook the herculean task of constructing a telegraph system designed to be an active rival and competitor of the Western Union. They expended about \$100,000 in this enterprise before becoming convinced that they had assumed a job of greater proportions than they could carry out. They also established an express company.

**WESTERN UNION'S MARGAINS.**  
The Western Union gobbled up the telegraph outfit at a small proportion of its cost, and the express scheme went to the United States Company as a bargain counter purchase. These same managers began the construction of a railway line to New York that has cost up to the present time about \$25,000,000.

They looked in every direction for new fields to conquer. They bought railroad lines that became a dead weight upon the company. This apparent reckless conduct of the company's affairs so alarmed the authorities of the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore that they determined to sell out the holdings of the State and city.

The State of Maryland owned \$1,000,000 of the preferred stock of the B. & O. Railroad Company. This was independent and outside of \$500,000 in the Washington branch, which is a separate concern, the stock being separately classified.

### COULD NOT SEE THE BOOKS.

The City of Baltimore owned \$3,000,000 and the Johns Hopkins University \$1,150,000 of the common stock of the company. The Garrett interests, together with the holdings of personal and financial friends, held a majority of the stock, and thus controlled the company, electing such directors and officers as best suited their purposes. Under the administration of John W. Garrett interest from 6 to 8 and 10 per cent on the stock had been paid.

The management, holding the power of a majority, positively refused to permit the directors who had been elected to guard the investments of the State and city, to see the books or to have any information with regard to the financial affairs of the corporation. This arbitrary course was disapproved by Judge Dobbins, the representative of the interest of the Johns Hopkins University, and he cast his influence and his vote with the minority. Samuel Spencer was chosen president, and he conducted himself fairly and impartially as to the very important questions then arising.

With the aid of Judge Dobbins the directors who were placed in the Board to make secure the public holdings were enabled to order an investigation into the entire condition of the assets, expenditures and stocks and bonds. Senator Gorman, who was one of the investigators, says the developments were of a startling character.

**THE DIRECTORS ASTOUNDED.**  
It was found that \$23,000,000 of the alleged assets were fictitious, and that sum was ordered stricken from the books. This examination developed a degree of recklessness in the conduct of the road that astounded even the directors. The management deemed it expedient to stop the inquiry, and to this end formed a pool for the purchase of the interests of the State, the city and Johns Hopkins University.

The preferred stock was sold to the pool at 120, and the common stock of the city of Baltimore was taken at 100 cents on the dollar. The common stock of Johns Hopkins was exchanged for preferred. The State and the city, having disposed of their interests, except the \$550,000 of the State in the Washington branch, the directors representing these investments, went out of office.

President Spencer, Mr. Kaiser, a former vice-president; Mr. Linahan, Judge Dobbins and several others who had been actively instrumental in compelling the investigation, went out with Senator Gorman. Mr. Mayer was then elected president and J. K. Cowan was made chief

counsel and virtually manager and director of the corporation.

**GORMAN SATISFIED WITH HIS WORK.**  
Senator Gorman, who in his conversation with the Journal correspondent to-night gave much of the information herein contained, said that he and his co-directors were entirely satisfied with their work, in having saved the investments of the State and city. He added that they had incurred the undying hostility of the corporation and its immediate friends, but that they were willing to bear it, in view of the results they achieved.

The indications are that the railroad will go into some scheme of consolidation, perhaps with the Southern, as the New York end of the Reorganization Committee is furnishing the money necessary to keep the existing concern of the B. & O. from going all to pieces. One object that will tend to give the New Yorkers control is the desire of friends of the old management to prevent the publication of the report that the investigating committee made at the time Messrs. Gorman and Linahan were directors.

A prominent business man who has investments in the road now asserts that of the money missing from the treasury fully \$3,000,000 has been expended in political ends, some of which was to advance his own interests and others to punish men who had not been subservient to the corporation, has cost the company millions of dollars.

**TOOK PART IN POLITICS.**  
It is not alleged that Cowan expended any money in this direction, on his own individual authority, but that the expenditures represent certain political projects of the controlling powers of the company. It is a well-known fact that in the last State election in Maryland, the B. & O. took an active and open part. It had interests at stake that were considered worth protecting at the expense of the treasury.

The affairs of the company are in a condition to preclude any prospect of its being re-established upon anything like its old basis. The individual stockholders are clamoring for some assurance of the safety of their investments, and will gladly see the entire property pass into the hands of New York capitalists.

Miss Mary Garrett, who owns the largest interest of any individual in the corporation, has abandoned all hope of any reorganization, save through a consolidation or combination with capitalists. She controls about \$5,000,000 of the stock and bonds, and her counsel has in her name withdrawn from the Baltimore scheme of reorganization. Miss Garrett, like the smaller stockholders, is anxious to have her investments so placed as to return something not only safe but also to return something in the shape of interest.

**CAN HAVE THE NEEDED MONEY.**  
It is the intention of the receivers who are said to be really representing the New York Committee and to be carrying out their instructions, to place the B. & O. system in good condition. Receivers Cowan and Murray have been assured that the money to do this will be forthcoming whenever it is needed. In every instance for at least ten years, when the B. & O. was in want of any great sum of money, efforts to secure it from Baltimore bankers failed, and New York bankers had to be called upon.

When Mr. Samuel Spencer, now president of the Southern Railway Company, was president of the B. & O., he was compelled to raise \$10,000,000 to avert the bankruptcy of the company. He procured the needed sum from J. Pierpont Morgan, then of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Now that the road is in the hands of receivers, the executives of the system rely upon the same financier and capitalist for the requisite funds.

## CLEVELAND WRITES TO THE BRITONS.

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his reception being verily tumultuously enthusiastic.

Really his address was excellent, and produced a good impression among the audience, every one of which was an able debater.

Mr. Bayard described literature as the buttress of the people's liberty. Indeed, justly considered in all its potentiality, it was one of the chief buttresses of civilization itself.

**Cleveland's Alleged Utterance Aim.**  
London, April 21.—The Daily News writes to-morrow that it seeks in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Consul Parker a deliberate intention to facilitate the closing of an unpleasant episode in the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and adds that it reciprocates the intention. It further expresses the wish that President Cleveland would endorse his sentiments in the shape of a draft of a treaty for a permanent arbitration tribunal.

### A HOLMES JUROR KILLED.

Foreman Biles Dead and His Son Injured from Contact With an Electric Wire.

Philadelphia, April 21.—Linford L. Biles, who was foreman of the jury that convicted H. H. Holmes of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitel, was badly injured this morning by coming in contact with a wire crossed with an electric light or trolley current. The father and son went to the roof of their home, No. 1021 Tasker street, about 2:30 a. m. to investigate a fire. They found a telegraph wire had ignited the woodwork. The elder Biles seized the wire, and the current was so heavy that he was instantly killed. His son tried to take the wire out of his father's grasp, and he, too, was seriously hurt. The son was removed to St. Agnes's Hospital, where he lay unconscious for five hours. He will probably recover.

Make a note of it—Twenty-five cents buys the best Liniment oil, Salivation Oil.

## FISH FIGURES ON GREATER NEW YORK.

Claims That He Has Enough Votes to Defeat the Mayors' Vetoes.

A Break, It Is Rumored, Has Been Made in the Delegation from Kings.

Ex-Senator Owens Is Aroused Over the Disappearance of Assemblyman Forrester.

### MACHINE MEN ARE WORKING HARD.

Senators Had to Be Cautious by Speaker Fish for Doing Missionary Work While the Assembly Was in Session.

Albany, April 21.—The fight over the Greater New York bill continues. Both sides claim a victory as before, and the machine Republicans to-night are giving figures. Speaker Fish says he is certain that at least 72 Republicans and 14 Democrats will vote to repeal the bill over the vetoes of the Mayors.

Mr. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, says he sees no reason for changing his statement that the measure cannot be put through again. He does not give any figures, and says he does not propose to until after the final roll-call has demonstrated the accuracy of his judgment.

It is rumored to-night that a break has been effected in the Kings County delegation. This has been earnestly sought as an excuse for the rural Republicans, and secured, must be credited to the efforts of Speaker Fish and Leader O'Grady.

**FORRESTER IS MISSING.**  
It is asserted that Mr. Forrester, of Kings County, has fled the city, and ex-Senator Owens is greatly excited over it. It is also said that Mr. Livingston has weakened. The anti-consolidationists say that if these stories about the Brooklyn men are true there will be more than enough gains among the rural Republicans to offset all such defections.

There is no doubt about the determination of the Republican leaders to force the bill through again. At every possible moment today Speaker Fish and Senator Lexow were laboring with the rural members of their party. Besides this, influential men all over the State, apparently at the solicitation of the managers of the Republican headquarters in New York, poured in upon the Assemblymen an avalanche of letters, urging them not to desert their party by refusing to vote for the measure.

There were also whispers of good patronage to be had in extreme cases, and there was at one time a whisper to the effect that something else could be obtained if necessary. The "boodle" story was charged equally to both the opponents of the measure and to those who favored it, and was strenuously denied by the representatives of each. It is not likely that money will be needed to secure action either way on the bill, for the reason that equally potent and less dangerous political influence can be used to just as good advantage.

### CAUTIONED THE SENATORS.

Early in to-day's session of the Assembly Mr. Brennan called the attention of Speaker Fish to the presence on the floor of several Senators, who, he said, were lobbying to secure the repassage of the Consolidation bill.

"I don't want to mention any names," Mr. Speaker," he said, "but unless this thing is stopped at once I shall do so, and will insist on the enforcement of the rules against such work as this." The Speaker cautioned the Senators to be careful, and the House quieted down from the buzz of excitement that followed the determined onslaught of Mr. Brennan. Soon afterward several Senators left the chamber, and each asserted that he had simply been seeing his Assemblyman relative to personal matters, without any reference to the Greater New York bill.

The next movement in connection with the bill was a motion by Mr. Marshall that Mr. Atterbury, of Brooklyn, be given the privilege of the floor. He said that the removal of the gentleman last night was a very serious error, as Mr. Atterbury had been his guest, and he could assure the House that no lobbying had been done.

**GOT HIM VINDICATED.**  
Speaker Fish said he had been compelled to take the word of Mr. Austin in ruling the gentleman from the floor, but he was now satisfied there had been a serious error. He would gladly grant the privilege to Mr. Atterbury. The latter accepted the favor, and entered the chamber as if nothing had happened.

Afterward he told several of the members that he was just as strongly opposed to consolidation as ever, but he insisted that he had come to Albany on other business, and was not lobbying at all. Later he took a train for New York, apparently satisfied with the vindication he had secured.

During the afternoon Mr. Lauterbach appeared again on the scene and conferred long and earnestly with Mr. Frank Platt in the corridor of the Assembly. Soon afterward he sent for both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Cutler, with whom he evidently had a forcible argument.

It is not believed that he secured the desired promise from either, as Mr. Nixon announced to-night that he will both speak and work against the bill to-morrow. Mr. Cutler does not commit himself as far as the bill is concerned, but he says his constituents are opposed to the bill.

Ex-Senator Persons, of Erie County, was also laboring among the members during the day. He advised all the Buffalo delegation to oppose the bill to the very last.

"I would certainly do so, if I were in the Assembly," he said. "It is the very worst sort of Republican politics in the world to pass such legislation."

**THREATS FROM THE SPEAKER.**  
He didn't believe that the Erie County men would vote for the bill, although Speaker Fish claims to control the majority of them. To-night President Dedfield, of the anti-consolidation League, says that the repassage of the bill is doubtful. He asserts that the members are being coerced by threats that their bills will be killed by the Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Speaker is chairman, unless they vote as he orders.

There is not much doubt about the bill coming up to-morrow, although there was a rumor during the day, that the Democrats would not agree to vote for the bill.

## NOTHING SURE IN CONNECTICUT.

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that he had a long, consistent and unintermitted record while in Congress, favorable to silver. We do not forget that it is chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the National Republican Convention, in 1888, he submitted a platform which condemned the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonstrate silver.

Mr. Thayer did not touch on the subject of candidates, that being left for T. J. Gargan. At the close of the chairman's speech, Congressman J. F. Fitzgerald said:

"Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that the secretary of this convention be instructed to cast one ballot bearing the name of John E. Russell, of Leicester; George Fred Williams, of Dedham; John W. Corcoran, of Clinton, and Mr. James Donovan, of Boston—that these four gentlemen be named as the delegates-at-large to represent the Massachusetts Democracy at the coming convention at Chicago."

There was the signal for a ripple of excitement in the protest of the delegate from Lawrence, J. T. O'Donovan, who said he objected not to the men, but to the fact that he considered it a machine made slate. Although the law set at naught, the little anti-Russell sentiment as there was, but if any existed, its courage had oozed away before the temper of the convention, and O'Donovan found not a voice to back him. The delegates were unanimously elected.

T. J. Gargan presented the platform, which declared for gold and withdrawal of legal tender notes; expressed sympathy for the Cubans; denounced the A. P. A., reasserted the Monroe doctrine; endorsed the President's Venezuelan policy, and closed by saying: "Following a long established Democratic custom, the Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, will not in any way instruct or pledge their delegates, but they do declare that it is the wish of the Democratic party of the State to present, and they earnestly recommend to the consideration of the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, the name of their victorious, courageous, high-principled ex-Governor, William Brewster Russell."

Then came more cheers, long and hearty. Men stood up and waved their hats, and shouted for Russell. "Although the law set at naught, the little anti-Russell sentiment as there was, but if any existed, its courage had oozed away before the temper of the convention, and O'Donovan found not a voice to back him. The delegates were unanimously elected."

"From about 9:30 until midnight she and Dunlop and Turner were practically in charge of the house," said Mr. Burden. "The other servants were either out or asleep. We did not suspect her, so we asked her about the movements of Dunlop and Turner, and what she said helped to relieve them of any suspicion."

### MR. BURDEN'S THEORY.

"My theory now is that she watched the entry for the other servants while the two men stole the jewels, and that she assisted in securing them, if they were secreted in the house. Her story that the jewels were hidden in a ham is possible, but I hardly believe it. The ham was in a sack, and it would have been an easy matter to rip open a seam and hide the jewels. Several days after the robbery she detective thought the ham looked suspicious and cut it up while making an investigation. Edia knew of this, and I think the ham story was suggested to her by the incident."

"It seems to me more probable that after the robbery either Dunlop or Turner took the jewels outside. Either one may have been gone some time and Edia could have deceived us by lying about the length of his absence. She did state that Dunlop was out a short time after 9:40, and it may have been that he was absent till nearly midnight."

**FOR RUSSELL AND GOLD.**  
Democrats of Rhode Island Declare the Bay-State Man to Be an Ideal Candidate for President."

Providence, April 21.—The Rhode Island Democrats met in convention at Music Hall in this city, to-day, and after a long and exciting session elected delegates to the National Convention, and adopted a platform in which ex-Governor William E. Russell was commended as the "ideal candidate for President."

The next movement in the convention was caused by an attempt of the Pawtucket Democrats to carry the election of General Olney Arnold as one of the delegates. General Arnold has frequently been elected, but has always refused to serve, and this led the party leaders to imagine that the name was simply presented in order that the vacancy might be filled by ex-Mayor Carroll, of Pawtucket, who was not in the highest favor with the convention. For this reason the fight was not hotly contested, and concluded by the election of the entire ticket nominated by the State Committee. The delegates elected were:

Richard B. Comstock, of Providence; George W. Greene, of Woonsocket; Miles A. McNamee, of Providence; Jesse H. Merrill, of Providence; James J. Van Allen, of Newport; David S. Baker, of North Kingstown; John H. Tucker, of Warwick, and John E. Conley, of Warren.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

The Democratic party of Rhode Island cordially approves and indorses the able and efficient administration of Grover Cleveland. We especially commend the Administration for its firmness and ability in maintaining, unaided by the Congress of the United States, the credit of the nation. It is vital to the interests of our country that there should be no weakening of the gold standard to which all money, whether gold, silver or paper, should conform, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver until at least four of the great powers of the Western world shall come to an international agreement establishing the ratio at which gold and silver shall be admitted to coinage.

We affirm our belief in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by our President. We believe that the Wilson bill was a step in the right direction, and should be given a fair test. We do not believe in reciprocity, as it is impracticable and unnecessary, and tends to create hostilities against us. We congratulate the country that under the Wilson tariff bill our commerce is rapidly increasing, as evidenced by the Treasury reports on exports of agricultural implements, cotton manufactures, India rubber goods, machinery, iron, steel, leather and oils.

As nobly representing these principles, we commend to the delegates here chosen and to the Chicago Convention one who will make an ideal candidate, and Turner was named by Governor Russell, of Massachusetts.

The platform was received with applause, and the reception of each mention of Russell's name proved that the convention was solid for the candidate from Massachusetts.

A resolution was also adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of eight to prepare a plan for the reconstruction of the party, to be presented at the next State Convention.

**The Spectacles Found for Europe.**  
Claud Spence, of New York, and his daughter, Miss Frances Willard, were among the passengers to-day on the American liner Paris, which sails for Southampton.

## BURDEN GEMS WERE HIDDEN IN A HAM.

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to admit what she had told Mrs. Boyle of to say a word casting suspicion on her lover, Dunlop. She shielded him skillfully, and told such a straight story that Captain O'Brien let her go.

After the arrest of Dunlop and Turner, however, her story was recalled, and on the testimony of Mrs. Boyle she was indicted by the Grand Jury Monday.

The young woman was taken to Recorder Goff's court room at 2 p. m. yesterday, and on the application of Assistant District Attorney Battle, was committed to the Tombs, to be formally arraigned to-day. She was apparently unconcerned, except that her face was flushed and her fingers twitched nervously. She is about thirty years old, has gray eyes, light hair, and her cheeks have lost of color in them. She remained seated until the commitment papers were signed, and was led from the office by Detective McCauley. None of her friends was in the court room and no application was made for bail. If she is not represented to-day, counsel will be assigned for her when she is arraigned to plead.

### THIS GIRL IS A MYSTERY.

Mr. Battle considers the girl something of a mystery. He says that though he has questioned her closely he can find out little about her. She came from near Stockholm three years ago and has been in the service of the Burdens two years. She told the officials that her father was dead and her mother living, but she would say nothing further.

"In my talk with her," said Mr. Battle, "she denied knowing anything about the robbery or of having told Mrs. Boyle what she is credited with saying. I am confident that we can convict her of being an accessory after the fact, which involves a punishment of five years' imprisonment."

The servants in the Burden household have made statements to the effect that Dunlop and Edia were so friendly that their suspicions were aroused. "Mr. and Mrs. Burden were at first inclined to believe the former kitchenmaid, who had won their confidence by her alacrity, had been wrongly accused, but Mr. Burden said yesterday that he is now of the opinion that she knew of the robbery, not only after the fact, but while it was being committed."

"From about 9:30 until midnight she and Dunlop and Turner were practically in charge of the house," said Mr. Burden. "The other servants were either out or asleep. We did not suspect her, so we asked her about the movements of Dunlop and Turner, and what she said helped to relieve them of any suspicion."

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"What is more natural than that he went to the stable of Whitehall Road, which is in charge of Dunlop's brother? There are plenty of places in a stable to hide jewels, and they might have been hidden there by my butler without the Dunlop who is in Mr. Reid's employ knowing about it. This is simply a theory, but it is worth considering."

"I think the mystery is now solved, except as to details. None is suspected except the three under arrest, and the way the robbery was committed will soon be known. The girl, Margaret Krane, was never suspected, and the statement that she and Dunlop were very friendly is an error. Dunlop and Edia were reported among the servants as being affectionate, but that did not arouse our suspicions with regard to her, because she seemed to be so honest, careful, and good. She was discharged because she took to drinking; not on account of any doubt as to her honesty."

Mr. Burden said he was surprised to learn from Julian Ralph's cable to the Journal yesterday that Turner was trying to throw all the blame on Dunlop.

### EXPEDITION TO BRING BACK THIEVES.

The Burdens will sail for London on the Steamer Teutonic this morning. They will be accompanied by Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, who will be given standing before the English courts because he will represent the United States Embassy. He will take with him provisional detention papers, signed by Secretary of State Olney, and Detectives McCauley and Evanhoe will take the extradition papers to London as soon as they are made out. In order to get the extradition papers, certified copies of the indictments of Dunlop and Turner were yesterday sent to Governor Morton. From Albany they will be forwarded to Washington, and after being approved by Secretary of State Olney, will be returned to District-Attorney Fellows. He will then give the papers to the detectives, who have been commissioned to bring the prisoners to America after they are released by the English authorities.

Mr. Burden yesterday said he had no doubt that the return to the United States of the thieves would be a great triumph for the United States authorities. He has received information that Ambassador Bayard is giving his personal attention to the case.

### Extradition Warrant Issued.

Albany, April 21.—The extradition warrant to secure the return to this country of Dunlop and Turner was issued by Governor Morton to-day and given to an officer to be taken to the State Department at Washington. The papers include an affidavit of Mr. Burden setting forth the facts of the case and the evidence implicating the men under arrest.

### FIVE SOCIALISTS TO DIE.

Sentence of Death Follows Conviction of an Attempt to Blow Up a Rich Man's House.

Warsaw, April 21.—Five Socialists were sentenced to death to-day.

The men were convicted of an attempt to blow up Millionaire Klutznick's residence.

## BRUSSELS TO BE BIMETALLISM'S SEAT.

Conference Decides to Establish a Permanent Congress in Belgium's Capital.

The United States to Be Among the Countries to Be Represented by Delegates.

### CHARACTER OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

President Beernaert Announces Its Object Will Be to Find Means to Secure Action by the Various Governments.

Brussels, April 21.—It is extremely difficult to obtain information respecting the Bimetallist Conference, which opened here yesterday, since it is not an ordinary monetary conference, but merely a private congress. The sole details which I have been able to ascertain are the following: Until now, the international bimetallist conferences of 1878, 1881 and 1892 have not been able to arrive at any definitive result, each of these reunions giving rise to the same methods, a proceeding which finally provoked the same check mate.

In consequence of these three decisive experiments, it has been decided to establish a permanent congress, filling the role of an official committee, having its seat at Brussels and composed of the principal bimetallists of the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Roumania, Russia and Belgium.

This Congress of Conciliation and Pacification has for its object the search for means to be laid before the respective governments for arriving at a solution of the monetary questions which has been vainly sought for twenty years. It will above all endeavor to bring about international pourparlers preliminary to any official reassembling of a new conference.

The names of the principal representatives of the various nations are as follows: Herren von Mirbach de Wabnitz and Arenot, for Germany; Sir William Houldworth, and Messrs. Grenfell and Schackommer, for Great Britain; M. Rafalovich, for Russia; M. Roehussen, member of Council of State, for the Netherlands; Counts Alexander Karolyi and Kolowrat, for Hungary and Austria respectively; M. Bonesco, for Roumania, and M. Raeder, for Denmark.

The first session of the Congress was exclusively devoted to the establishment of a bureau. To-day the second session opened under the presidency of M. Beernaert, Belgian Minister of State. The Congress commenced its labors with a speech by M. Allard, a Belgian bimetallist, and one of the directors of the National Bank, who explained at length the object of the Congress, namely, to place the question of bimetallism on a practical basis, removed from any question of any school. It was a question of knowing if there existed any possibility of re-establishing bimetallism, he declared according to the academic method, which declared that a whole lot of gold or silver carried by any person whatever, in any quantity whatever, with respect to the money of any country forming part of the Bimetallist Union ought to be converted into legal tender.

The members of this Congress and almost all bimetallists have recognized the impossibility of returning on the modification made on the question of silver tender in relation to the value between gold and silver, which, according to the bimetallist ratio, was 15½ kilograms silver to 1 kilogramme gold, and had been in recent times, according to commercial tender, 30 kilograms silver to 1 kilogramme gold. This was the undoubted fact, and Congress accordingly decided a means toward meeting and removing this difficulty.

Herr Arenot, member of the Reichstag, supported the speech of M. Allard, and the session was concluded by a speech by the French delegate Fougereolle.

The sessions are secret, and the members of the Congress decided to communicate nothing to the press.

### COREA HUGGED BY THE BEAR.

The Hermit Kingdom Applies to Russia for Money and Military Aid.

Yokohama, April 21.—The envoy who has been sent to Russia by the Korean Government has not only been empowered to receive a loan of \$8,000,000, but to ask for Russian troops to guard the King's palace. He has also been authorized to request that Russian advisers be sent to the Korean Government and to ask for Russian military instructors to organize a Korean army.

Nine Russian warships are now at Nagasaki.

**\$3,000 in Cash Prizes for Women.**

**'The Mill of Silence.'**

**?**

**To Begin in the JOURNAL April 27.**

## GOULD IS BACK IN THE CITY AGAIN.

Did Not Sail on the Werra but Declines to Talk of His Affairs.

Young Financier Entertains a Party of His Closest Friends at a Dinner.

### MISS CLEMMONS ALSO APPEARS.

The Actress Who It Was Said Mr. Gould Would Marry in Europe Goes Driving in Central Park.

To prove to his friends that the report of his being on the way across the sea to wed Miss Katherine Clemmons was not true, Howard Gould entertained a small party at the Waldorf last night. It was neither